

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1914

No. 44

A MIGHTY CLEARANCE SALE

now going on at

J. V. Berscht's New Store

And Will Continue At Least for 15 days

**Our Entire Stock of Seasonable Goods
Offered at Tremendous Price Reductions**

Come to this sale expecting large assortments and greater values than at former sales. You'll not be disappointed. Fortunately for you our stock of

**MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUB-
BERS AND OVERSHOES**

Every Line Reduced except Queen Quality Shoes, Peabody's Overalls and Jaeger Brand

Space will not permit us to specify prices. We invite you to call in and see what great bargains we have for you.

During this sale we will Give a Key with every One Dollar Cash Purchase and on account of our big key contest for handsome Hoosier Kitchen cabinet.

J. V. BERSCHT

Watch for Big Posters

J. R. Shaw's New Offerings

LATEST STYLES IN

**LADIES' FALL AND : :
WINTER OVERCOATS**

See them, they are of the best quality

A BRAND NEW STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS SUITS

to satisfy the most fastidious dresser
and at prices that will astonish you

OUR FINE LINE OF

UNDERWEAR

for Men, Women and Children is of the best makes

A Complete Line of Groceries

APPLES \$1.00 per BOX. ONIONS \$2.00 per 100 LBS.

FLOUR ALWAYS ON HAND

Yours for values,

J. R. SHAW

The Man that Sells Everything

Red Cross Funds

Previously acknowledged.... \$172 50
"Willing Workers" Class of
Presbyterian Sunday School,
per Miss Sexsmith, teacher 5.50
178 00

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 43.00
Eugene A. Axel..... 1.00
44 00

100 Pairs Socks Sent

Through the efforts of Mr. Alf. Jury 100 pairs of grey woolen socks we sent to Calgary on Monday for the use of "Tommy at the Front." The money for these socks was subscribed by the following:

H. Gathercole 50c, A. E. Smith \$1.00, D. Mackie \$1.00, Sinclair Bros. \$1.00, Hugh Sinclair 50c, C. Brown 50c, H. Giles 50c, L. Swans \$1.00, W. M. Hodson 50c, McNair 50c, Ingham \$1.00, Frost 50c, Watson 50c, Gardner 50c, A. Bright 50c, S. R. Wood 50c, Anon \$1.00, L. C. Newson 50c, W. Hopkins \$1.00, H. B. Atkins \$1.00, J. S. Garner \$1.00, T. Petherbridge 50c, G. W. Gale \$1.00, R. Lyle 50c, A. Jury \$1.00, W. Barclay 50c, H. D. Booker \$1.00.

Turkey Now Enters

At last Germany has induced Turkey to take part in the conflagration in Europe when on Thursday last the former German cruiser Breslau, which now flies the Turkish flag but is still manned by Germans, bombarded the Russian port of Theodosia (formerly Kaffa) on the south-east coast of the Crimea.

The Russian ambassador has been withdrawn from Constantinople and all Russian consuls have been recalled from Turkey.

The other German cruiser, Goeben, which is also now flying the Turkish flag, sank two Russian passenger boats.

The situation between England and Turkey is becoming daily more strained and Turkey has been warned that if the Turks attempt to cross Egyptian territory it would mean war with the entente powers.

Later reports state that Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Germany and Austria.

There are now eleven powers at war with prospects of Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania being drawn in.

The Germans have evacuated Ostend, they are no nearer reaching the coast cities than they were a week ago, and have been repulsed with heavy losses. Some of the smaller vessels of the English fleet took a great part in the fighting along the coast and their work in repulsing the enemy has been greatly praised.

The fighting around Warsaw and in Ivangorod has resulted in a German defeat and they are in retreat, the Russian forces pursuing with much vigor.

From reports of the daily papers of today (Nov. 4th), a great naval battle is expected. Dover, Eng., via London The report is being circulated that the German fleet has come out from its base. It is also reported from Dunkirk that four battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

Canadian Grain Crops

A bulletin issued on October 16th by the Census and Statistics Office gives provisional estimates of the yield and quality of the principal Canadian grain crops, and also the condition of root and fodder crops, as compiled from reports of correspondents made on September 30.

In general the reports confirm the statement issued last month, the average yields per acre being about the same as then estimated for wheat, but being somewhat less for oats, barley and flax.

The total yields for Canada of the principal grain crops in bushels are as follows: Wheat 158,223,000, oats 311,426,000, barley 34,491,000, rye 2,258,000, peas 3,537,100, beans 823,400, buckwheat 9,159,000, flaxseed 7,533,000 and corn for husking 14,732,000.

The average quality of the grain crops at harvest time, measured upon a percentage basis, 100 representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc., is for the whole of Canada as follows: Wheat 78, oats 79, barley 76, rye 82, peas 75, beans 82, buckwheat 81, mixed grains 90, flax 64 and corn for husking 80. For wheat, barley and oats the figures are considerably below the excellent record of last year, the averages this year being reduced by the prolonged drought in the Northwest provinces. In these provinces the points for the quality of wheat, oats and barley range from 48 for barley in Saskatchewan to 78 for spring wheat in Alberta.

In the Maritime provinces both the yield and quality of the grain crops are excellent.

The condition of root crops at September 30 is for all Canada about equal to last year, being 75 p.c. of a standard or full crop for potatoes, 78 p.c. for turnips, 80 p.c. for mangolds, carrots, etc., 89 p.c. for sugar beets, 90 p.c. for fodder corn and 76 p.c. for alfalfa. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the condition of the root crops is low owing to the drought. In Northern Alberta, where the season was of more normal character, these crops make a fair showing.

During September conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting and threshing, and in the northwest provinces a great deal of threshing was completed by October 1. There are indications that the amount of fall ploughing this year will be greater than usual.

High School Debate

The schedule for the High School Debating League, organized by the department of extension of the University of Alberta, has been drawn up and provides for twenty-three schools to take part in the contest. The subject for the first debate will be "Consolidation of Rural Schools", and the dates for No. 3 district are as follows: District No. 3 includes Didsbury High School, Red Deer, Olds and Olds Agricultural College.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1914:
1. Didsbury v. Red Deer.
2. Olds v. Olds Agricultural College
FRIDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1915:
3. Winner of 1 v. Winner of 2.

Bruised Hogs

It appears that there is considerable loss in connection with the marketing of hogs as a result of their being bruised through rough handling before they reach the packer. In some cases this loss amounts to \$800 or 900 a car, and as it is impossible to tell which hogs have been bruised or pounded, it is obvious that the packer will have to protect himself by reducing the price on all hogs to cover the loss on about 30% of the hogs which are ill treated. This is a very serious matter for the farmers of Alberta and every effort should be made to see that the animals are not handled roughly because of this great loss in the monetary value of the hogs alone.

Seed Fair Prize Lists

The Provincial Seed Fair will be held in conjunction with the Calgary Fat Stock and Poultry Show. It is expected that this show will be held in the last week of November, 1914, therefore, if there is any farmer who wishes to make an exhibit at this fair, and who does not receive a prize list, the Department of Agriculture requests them to make application direct and it will be pleased to forward same.



WE are now ready to buy your **CATTLE** and **HOGS** and will guarantee to give you satisfaction in prices and attention. Don't forget that we solicit your business and will give you our best attention whether we buy or not.

N. WEICKER

Office east of R. R. track,
opposite Union Bank.
Phone 85

**UNION
BANK
OF CANADA**

**When will You Save if
you don't Save NOW ?**

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Keep it handy on
your deskDESK WORK
EXACTS PENALTIESLiver and Bowels slow down.
Tone them up withAbbey's
Effer-
vescent Salt25c and 60c at all Druggists and
Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for
Sick Nerves.

The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure unconscious instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about four to seven such injudicious attempts the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly devoured the prey and showed no signs of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid worms on which oil of cloves or acetic chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Good Enough

"Hallo, kiddy," said little Jennie's uncle, as he met her going to school. "What's the matter?" "Mumme won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears. "Never mind, dear. Why not?" "Don't know, but I ain't goin'!" "You mustn't say 'ain't, Jen," remonstrated her uncle. "You must say 'I am not going, he is not going, she is not going, we are not going, you are not going.'" The child fixed her eyes on him attentively. "Now, do you think you can remember all that?" he inquired kindly. Jennie's face lightened up. "Sure, uncle, course I can. There ain't none of us goin'!"

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?
Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.—Answers.

First Student—I'm so glad you've taken Greek!
Second Student—I haven't taken it; I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.

BLISTERS ON FEET
COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could Not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thetford Mines West, Que.
"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so I tried ointments but none did any good."

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card to Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. H. U. 1027

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metals, and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the bile duct could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschi, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closed the aperture in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon, Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Ich dien," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "Ich dien," to which it has, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation, from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy haled out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman. "I took seven; so that's my-hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Circumvent Import Prohibition

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation to Canada of German and Austrian goods.

Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

"What's the matter; scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

Critic's Highest Function

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

Neuralgia
of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful
Change Effected by Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically:

"Vot fools is dese art beoples," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture would know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours truly,

W. C. McCUEAN,

14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.

P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

A Possible Result

A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he was summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

Constipation

Is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills

REPEATING
RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—25 Rem., 30 Rem., 32 Rem., 35-40 Rem. and .44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always
in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally
swallowed, because the composition with which the
heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows,
Within the rest-giving glades,
Counselling retreat 'mong the
echoes,
Away from the front barricades;
Sleep, like an angel of mercy,
Flutters an hour or two,
Over the whole battalion,
Poising to bid it adieu.

Then, as if 'twere a moment,
The silver threads of the dawn
Tickle the eyes of the soldiers,
To tell them of sleep come and
gone;
Instant, the lines range in silence,
Awaiting the foe to appear,
Watching the far-away hill-crest,
To stay his onward career.

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Man unto man all in place—
Still scanning the fringe of the
sky-line.

To find what there is to efface:
"See! yonder they come!" runs the
whisper,
"Their line is thousands in
length!"
"Steady there, lads!" runs the or-
der,
"They have lines beyond for
their strength!"

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Eager the word to obey:—
"Marksmen, give heed to your eye-
sight,
"And hold the rascals at bay!"
"Fire!" and the roar of destruction
Litters the brow of the hill,
Sweep after flash a-following,
With nothing to do but to kill.

Lo! and behind comes a filling
Of gaps in the staggering line;
And again the sweep of the marks-
men

Fulfills its deadly design:
Once, twice, and thrice, there's a
dropping
Of wounded and dead all a-heap:
Once, twice and thrice, the in-fil-
ling
Continues as sweep follows
sweep.

Once and again there's a stampede
To run from the hurricane,
"To Paris or die!" its allaying

As climb they the ramparts of
slain:
"Slaughter, God save us, what
wots it,
"If the slaughter but win us the
day?
"Tis not for a German to
grumble,
"The Kaiser we all must obey!"

"Hasten then up the advancing
"A fourth reinforcement with
aid!"
What! aid to a rampart of blood-
shed,
Be-huddled brigade by brigade?
Can courage climb over that ram-
part.

Or break through that wall of the
dead—
Built up, as it were, of our bravest,
While wrestling with fate over-
head?—

Horses and men in their trappings,
The victims of far-away wrath,
Struck sudden by no one advancing,
O'erwhelmed by disaster and
death?
O God! what an ending to bravery,
As it scrambles around its des-
pair—
Harnessed to pride and the warfare
Of a Kaiser daring to dare!

Flee, flee ye away from the carn-
age,
The cry is a "sauve qui peut!"
Flee, flee from such battlefield
slaughter,
With no one near to pursue!
Ay, flee from the wrath of such
thunder,
And the cloud-bursts from out
yonder glade!

Turn, turn from that rampart of
carnage,
And its roadway of horrors
evade!

Victory! you say. Who says it?
Fatigue enforcing retreat,
Sweeping the crest of the hillside,
Where ruin and rescue have met?
Say it again! Then pray ye
That the good-will of peace mend
its gait—

To rescue the twentieth century
From a Kaiser whose wrath's out
of date!

—J. M. Harper.

"There are two methods of making warfare" says General Joffre. "One is to employ troops in masses and the other is to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immensely costly in life, but our opponents can afford it for two reasons, namely, their immense superiority of numbers, and the fact that their men are so disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. In other words, the generalship of the French and British allies is to save the lives of the men under command as far as possible, whereas the generalship of the Germans is to sacrifice life ad libitum, in victory or defeat. Is the Kaiser a Teuton marauder resuscitated from the centuries of mediaevalism?"

To Correct German Ignorance

A Reuter's despatch from The Hague says a Dutch company has been formed, under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to participate.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Puzzled Diner to restaurant wait-
er)—What have you got for dinner?
Waiter — Roastbeefricasseeedchick-
enstewed lambhashbakedandfriedpotat-
oesjampuddingmilkandcoffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third,
fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and
nineteenth syllables.

A Profusion of Telephones

There are in Stockholm about eighty thousand telephone subscribers for a population of a little over three hundred and fifty thousand, or one for every four and a half inhabitants. Practically speaking, there is not a person in Stockholm who has not the telephone or who cannot be reached by it. The telephone exists not only in nearly every house and every shop, even the humblest, but in most houses on every floor, and in hotels they are in every room in the establishment. In the principal streets and thoroughfares there are telephone kiosks which any passerby can enter and use by dropping a penny in the slot.

Sore
Eyes

Granulated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by expo-
sure to Sun, Dust and Wind
quickly relieved by Marine
Eye Remedy. No Smarting,
Just Easy Comfort. As
Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye
Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy
Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS EVERY WEEK

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, NOV'BER 7th

The Latest News from all Over the World

Also a showing of the LATEST WAR VIEWS

These pictures have been shown this week at the Al-
lan (largest Theatre in Calgary) and are of the most
interesting to be had in motion pictures

All come and see the

CANADIAN TROOPS LEAVING for the FRONT

and other late scenes from the war in Europe

FOUR OTHER REELS OF MOTION PICTURES

will also be shown in addition to the above, for which
the Didsbury Orchestra will be in attendance

PRICES AS USUAL

Don't fail to see the Great Serial Story of

"Lucille Love" T-O-N-I-G-H-T

By Special Arrangement we have Secured Four reels of this great
story for this week. The next instalment of this story will be shown

Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 11 and 12

The management wishes to announce that a

GREAT DANCE AND CARD PARTY

will be held in the OPERA HOUSE, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13th

AN EXCELLENT SUPPER WILL BE GIVEN

ADMISSION: PER COUPLE \$1.25. LADIES FREE

Matinee Saturday afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Matinee prices, adults 15c., children 5c

Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary
Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

McClary's Sask-alta

Range linings are practically inde-
structible. Examine them at
the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.

"MADE IN CANADA"
"SOLD BY W. G. LIESEMER"

The Didsbury Harness Store

SPECIALS

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Black Leather Leggings..... | \$1.50 |
| Grain Leather Leggings..... | \$1.75 |
| Ladies' Hand Bag..... | .95 |
| Ladies' Hand Bag..... | \$2.00 |
| Ladies Card Case..... | 75c-\$1.25-\$1.75 |
| Corduroy Sheeplined Coat with Sheeplined Sleeves..... | \$7.00 |
| Horse Blanket, 78 ins. long, web stay on, blanket lining, pr. | \$5.00 |
| Box of 50, 22 short, smokeless shells..... | .20 |
| Box of 50, 22 long, smokeless shells..... | .25 |

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months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year.
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W.C.T.U. Column

The next regular meeting of the W.
C.T.U. will be held in the Ev. church
on Tuesday, November 10th at 3 p.m.

DEAR WHITE RIBBONERS:

The terrible war cloud which over
shadows Europe is also spreading its
dark shadows over us. Who can fore-
cast the future? The blackness of the
darkness that can be felt is upon us,
and the forces which seem to be in
the ascendancy are those of Death,
Hatred and Darkness. This war
waged upon a more terrible scale than
any other the world has ever seen, may
mean the call of our loved ones and
mine to active service for our King and
Country. It behooves us therefore,
as Christians to be strongly on the
side of Life, Love and Light, in this
terrible spectacle of blood-drenched
Europe.

The spiritual and mental distress,
as well as the physical, is widespread,
and we fear we are only at the begin-
ning of things. Therefore, as white
ribboners—women whom the Lord has
chosen—we ought to do everything in
our power to increase our strength and
press upon our members the necessity
of Bible reading and prayer. God is
undoubtedly calling us to a closer walk
with him. We must be the revealers
of that God men so sorely need. To
this end, we must seek the revelation
and inspiration which can only come
to us through the prayerful study of
the word of God.

Beloved comrades, for many years I
have been your chosen Dominion
Evangelistic Superintendent, and
never before have I felt so deeply the
need of spiritual power in our ranks.

You will agree with me that prac-
tical preparation for every kind of dis-
tinctively Christian work is necessary.
To this end, the devotional meeting
must be more spiritual, this is of vital
importance to every member; and I
knew of nothing that will help the
meeting so greatly as the carefully pre-
pared Bible reading which is issued
every month solely for this purpose.
Do you use it? Have you seen it?
The readings represent the best
thought of the leading women, inter-
pretation of all that is newest and best,
and they are a practical necessity, a-
long deeply spiritual lines.

We are herewith sending you a set
of trial reading for the devotion part
of your next meeting. Let each mem-
ber read a paragraph, this will create
interest and develop workers. After
the reading put its helpfulness to a
vote, and if there is a favorable de-
cision subscribe for at least ten copies
(monthly) one dollar for a year.

New and old subscribers testify to
their helpfulness, and the reading will
always provide the hurried or tired
president or Evangelistic Superintend-
ent with material for a good spiritual
meeting.

I ask you, and I ask in full confi-
dence of a favorable response, to sub-
scribe now. What is a dollar to your
Society? The woman who sees visions
and dreams dreams has many times
been the savior of her world: Let
history repeat itself, even in these
strange times.

May this "Call" of Eternal import-
ance have a careful hearing at your
next meeting.

DOMINION WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION,
A. E. GORDON,
Dom. Evangelistic Supt.

Ottawa, Oct. 14

Large Enrolment at School of Agricul- ture, Olds

During the first three days of regis-
tration last year, a total of some 47
students were enrolled at the School
of Agriculture. This year the first
three days has given us a total enrol-
ment of 93 students. Of these 75 are
boys and 18 girls, and there are still
on hand some 20 to 25 signed appli-
cations. Many of these, of course,
may fail to turn up, and yet the school
is expecting that some 15 more will
drop in during the next two weeks.
The facts are that the present is such
ideal weather for fall plowing, that
many farm boys are loath to leave un-
til this work is finished.

It is expected that when the enrol-
ment is finally completed, there will
be from 100 to 110 students in atten-
dance at the Olds School of Agricul-
ture.

There are still a few places for boys
in the first year's class, and if any are
thinking of attending, it will be well
to write at once. The same thing may
be said with regard to the girls classes.
Up to the present 18 have registered,
and there are places for 8 or 10 more.
Those thinking of attending had bet-
ter write at once to W. J. Elliott,
Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.

How to Pronounce Names Found in Despatches from European War

Such names as Paris, Berlin, and Mun-
ich have accepted English pronunciation,
but the less common names of foreign
towns should be pronounced as they are
in their own language.

The following list shows how some of
the places more commonly found in the
war despatches are pronounced:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Aix-la-Chapelle | ex-la-sha-pell |
| Amiens | a-me-ang |
| Ardennes | ar-den |
| Audenarde | o-de-nard |
| Avesnes | a-ven |
| Avricourt | a-vree-coor |
| Belfort | bel-for |
| Bruges | bru-zh |
| Chalons | she-long |
| Charleroi | shar-lu-rwah |
| Chaudfontaine | sho-fong-ten |
| Cirey | see-ray |
| Courtrai | coor-tre |
| Danzig | dan-taik |
| Dijon | dee-zhong |
| Dinant | dee-nahng |
| Douai | doo-e |
| Doubs | doo |
| Gembloux | zhahng-bloo |
| Givet | zhee-vay |
| Hainault | e-no |
| Huy | wee |
| Kiel | keel |
| Kiau-Chau | kyow-how |
| Liege | lee-yezh |
| Ligny | lee-n-ye |
| Lille | leel |
| Longwy | long-vee |
| Louvain | loo-vang |
| Luneville | loo-nay-veel |
| Malines | ma-leen |
| Maubeuge | mo-beuzh |
| Meurthe | murt |
| Mexieres | may-zee-yare |
| Monceau | mong-so |
| Mons | mongse |
| Moelle | mo-zell |
| Mulhausen | meel-how-zen |
| Neufchateau | neu-sha-toe |
| Nish | neesh |
| Neipenburg | ny-pen-burg |
| Oise | wahz |
| Oudenarde | oo-de-nard |
| Peronne | pu-ron |
| Rheims | range |
| Renais | ru-nex |
| Roubaix | roo-bay |
| Sabac | sha-bate |

Westerdale (Methodist Church) Mission

Services for Public Worship are held
every Sunday at the following times and
places:

WESTERDALE—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Sunday School, 12 noon.
Young Peoples Meeting, 8 p.m.
HARRISON SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every
Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
ARDMORE SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every
Sunday at 7.30 p.m.
Everybody Welcome
Pastor: ROBERT HOLLOWAY
Didsbury P. O.

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Do you know that nine out
of every ten cases of rheuma-
tism are simply muscular rheu-
matism, due to cold or damp,
or chronic rheumatism, which
attacks the larger joints, knees,
hips and shoulders? None
of these varieties requires any
internal treatment. All you
need is a free application of

Chamberlain's Liniment

with vigorous massage to effect
a cure. Try it. You have every-
thing to gain and nothing to
lose by doing so. It costs but
a trifle. If you are not satis-
fied after using two-thirds of
the bottle, take it back and get
your money. Is that not fair?
Price 25c; large size 50c.



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fore full moon. A' visiting brethren
welcome.

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Secretary. W. M.



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THE sole head of a family, or any
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minion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan
or Alberta. The applicant must appear
in person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at the office of
any Local Agent of Dominion Lands
(not sub-agent), on certain conditions.
Duties—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
in every case, except when residence is
performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3 per acre. Duties—Six months resi-
dence in each of six years from date of
homestead entry (including the time re-
quired to earn homestead patent) and 50
acres extra cultivation. The area of
cultivation is subject to reduction in case
of rough, scrubby or stony land after
report by Homestead Inspector on appli-
cation for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his
homestead right and cannot obtain a
pre-emption may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3 per
acre. Duties—Must reside six months
in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres
and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.
—37085.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER XII.

Sunningley and his partner had a long conversation that evening with regard to Barbara. They quite realized her character. Her pride was excessive. But with it all she was the gentlest, sweetest little girl in the world, anything that hurt her pride, however, she could not stand. It therefore occurred to Sunningley that he must step down from his high estate, and make the child feel that it was her father's wish that she should come to live with him. Parkes agreed with him on this point.

"You must do it, Sunningley," he said. "Not a doubt of it. There are times when it is not wrong to—to dissemble—let us use that word—and such a time has come in your life with regard to little Barbara Chance. She must be kept out of that neighborhood; she must be guarded most carefully, and if she feels that it was her father's wish that she should live with you, she will settle down happily; otherwise Dean Chance, her other cousin, must take her in hand; but to stay where she is at present is absolutely impossible. In fact," continued Parkes, "I don't even like the idea of the daily reading to the old lady."

"I don't think she will give that up," said Sunningley. "We must not expect too much of her at first, and as far as we know her mother is nowhere in the neighborhood. She knows that if she intrudes in any impossible way, her allowance ceases at once. She would not give up her allowance for all the world. Therefore, I think Barbara will be safe with me, but she would not have been safe long at Vauxhall Bridge Road."

Mr. Sunningley returned home and had a long talk with his housekeeper. Mrs. Gray was about fifty years of age; she had a sweet, kind face. She had been with Mr. Sunningley for nearly thirty years. She had seen to his wants, she had tolled for him, she had worked for him, she had kept his house spick and span. Sunningley was rich, as was also Parkes; but Sunningley had no family, whereas Parkes had a wife and several children, and there was no occasion, according to Mrs. Gray, why Sunningley should stint himself in anything whatsoever. She furnished the house according to her own taste—which cannot be spoken of as AI—but she did her best. She was a splendid cook, and she ruled the housemaid, the parlormaid, and the kitchenmaid with a rod of iron. They must do what she said, and no one must interfere. Sunningley gave her a cheque every Monday morning, and with that in her hand she went round and paid the tradespeople. There was no one, for her station, so respected as Mrs. Alice Gray. Every one knew what Mrs. Gray was; every one envied Mrs. Gray her post. Every one noticed that there was not a house, even in that select quarter, Dean's Yard, so spick and span, so pure, so white, so dainty as was Mrs. Sunningley's. As soon as he got back, on the evening that he had made his arrangements about Barbara, he sent for his housekeeper.

"Will you shut the door, Mrs. Gray? I have something to say to you."

"Certainly, sir." She came and stood before him, looking most respectful. She always put on in the evening a black silk dress—an old-fashioned, glaze black silk. It was made not according to the present style, but with an abundance of fullness in the ample skirt, and with a full bodice to match. Over the bodice she wore a heavy gold chain and a rich gold watch—a present which her master had given her several Christmases ago. In this attire she looked almost like a lady. Her voice was gentle and refined.

"Yes, sir," she said. Nothing would induce her to sit before Mr. Sunningley, although Sunningley felt very uncomfortable, and said:

"Take a chair, my good woman."

"I would rather not," she said. Then, as he seemed annoyed—"It refreshes me to stand, sir. I am mostly sitting when I'm giving it to those hussies downstairs."

Sunningley smiled.

"Well, Mrs. Gray, I have a piece of news for you."

"Indeed, sir. News!"

Never to her knowledge had her master brought any news. What sort of news was he going to give her now?

"Mrs. Gray, you must have heard me speak of my cousin, the Rev. Humphrey Chance?"

"Of course, I have, sir. I'd be a very queer woman if I didn't know how much you missed him."

"I did, Mrs. Gray. It was one of the pleasures of my life to go and stay at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill, and have I not spoken to you of his little daughter, Miss Barbara?"

"You have, sir, but I've noticed that of late you've never mentioned the child. I often thought I would take the great liberty of asking you about her, sir—where she was, and what she was doing with herself, now that her dear father is dead. I am always so careful to dust her little photograph, and I look at it every day of

my life. She has a sweet face, has Miss Barbara."

"You are right, Mrs. Gray, and I didn't speak to you about her lately, because I could not. I was in great and terrible trouble about the child."

"Oh, sir! Indeed, sir, I'm more than sorry."

"I cannot give you any particulars, and you must not ask me for them, but the fact is, we lost her for a time."

"Lost Miss Barbara! Lost her!"

Sunningley bowed his head. After a minute, he said:

"That is true. We found her again, and she is coming to live here tomorrow."

Mrs. Gray's face changed color. It was one thing to dust the photograph of little Miss Barbara, but it was quite another thing for her to live in the same house with her.

"How old is Miss Barbara, may I ask?" she ventured to say.

"I think I can guess her age to be somewhere about twenty or a little under—I am not very good at ages. The great thing is that she is coming to me—I have adopted her, and I want you to make her most comfortable. Everything that can be done must be done for her. She won't in the least interfere with you; so don't be afraid of that, my good friend. But I want you to walk out with her every day."

"The hussies will be worse than ever if I am out regularly, like that," said Mrs. Gray.

"If you don't like our present staff of servants, though, personally, I have no fault to find with them, they must go, and we must get others, but no expense is to be spared on Miss Barbara. Now, tell me, what rooms can we give her?"

"Rooms, sir, rooms?"

"Yes, I want her to have a bedroom and a sitting room."

"Well, sir, there are, of course, the two rooms on the first floor, next to yours. The sitting room is quite unfurnished—it has never had any furniture in it since I have been in the house—but the bedroom is quite complete, although a little old-fashioned."

"Well," said Sunningley, "we will leave the rooms as they are until Miss Barbara Chance arrives, then she shall choose the furniture for them both. Get the bedroom ready, and she and you will go round to the shops and choose pretty furniture for her sitting room. For she is to have every comfort; understand, Mrs. Gray, every possible comfort. And now I think I have told you my news. She is to be waited on and treated as what she is—a most dainty and dear little lady. It will be the joy of my life to have her with me, and I know, my good friend, you will help me in every way."

"I will do my best, you may be sure, sir."

Mrs. Gray went rather sadly out of the room. She was wondering what Miss Barbara was really like. She had heard of her, of course, for Sunningley in the old days never went to Worthington-on-the-Hill without telling her about the child—the child who grew gradually into a girl and from a girl into a woman. Of her funny little sayings—her bright way; Mrs. Gray used to love to hear about them.

"But, of course, gentlemen get de-moralized about young ladies like that and she'll rule the roost, I can see that," muttered the woman. "However, there's no help for it. I must make her as comfortable as I can."

Accordingly, the next day Sunningley was taken into the bedroom Mrs. Gray had prepared for Barbara. It was well furnished, but in a very old-fashioned style. It had a huge four-post bedstead and a thick Brussels carpet on the floor; the windows were curtained with thick serge of a dark color; there were curtains also all round the four-post bed. There was an enormous mahogany wardrobe and a large chest of drawers, as well as a dressing table. In short, the room was replete with every old-fashioned comfort.

"It looks nice," said Sunningley, smiling, as he surveyed the apartment.

"It does that, sir. It's a very handsome room."

"And her dear father was the very last guest to sleep here," said Sunningley. "That will please her; I will tell her that."

He was so excited at the thought of the arrival of his little cousin, that he could scarcely eat any breakfast that morning. He went to the office, but only "diddled" with his work. Parkes suggested that he should come in and help Sunningley entertain Barbara that evening. But Sunningley said:

"No. Leave her to me for tonight, Parkes. I have made up my mind. I am going to do what I never did before."

"I thought you would be obliged to do it."

"Yes, I am going to fall. I who, as long as I ever remember, never told even the ghost of an untruth, will give Barbara to understand that it was her father's express wish that she should come and live with me; and you must bear me out in this matter, Parkes. She may speak to you about it, and you must bear me out."

"I will, I will," said Parkes. "It has to be done. She must be kept with you, under your protection, for the present, at least. The sooner we get her married, the better. I was telling Mrs. Parkes about her last night, and she said at once, 'If she is really a pretty little girl, the sooner she gets a husband to protect her, the better.'"

"Oh! Nonsense! Nothing of the sort," said Sunningley. "Just when she is coming to be a comfort to me, to talk about husbands! She can think of all that sort of thing some years hence. When I see any young fellow worthy of her. And there are very few worthy of her. And she has the most attractive, sweetest little face that I ever looked at."

"I know you're a little daft about her, Sunningley, and I don't wonder, for she is a very attractive child; and all the more, on that account, will young men fall in love with her. However, my wife and I can settle that part of the business later on."

"Not at present, Parkes. Not at present," said Sunningley.

He quite trembled when he got into his cab; and when he arrived at 1245 Vauxhall Bridge Road he could hardly contain his joy, as Barbara appeared on the threshold. Mrs. Russell and Hannah were both with her. Her little box was hoisted on to the roof of the cab, and they drove off to Dean's Yard. Sunningley took the little, slender hand in his.

"My dear," he said. "I hope you will be happy with me."

"Oh, I wonder if I am doing right to come," said Barbara.

"You are, my darling. I will explain all about it after dinner, today. You don't know what happiness you are giving to your father's greatest friend."

"Am I, really?" said Barbara. "That makes up for a great deal, but," she added, "won't your housekeeper dislike me very much? Won't she feel that I am, in a sort of way, taking her place?"

"I told her you would not do that, at present, dear. She is to look after you. You are too young—"

"I am nearly twenty," said Barbara.

"That matters nothing. You are too young to be left alone in a great place like London. God bless that good woman who looked after you, Barbara! I mean to leave her a legacy in my will. I certainly do. I shudder when I think of what might have happened to you. But for her great kindness, I really do not know what awful fate might have been yours."

Barbara clasped the old gentleman's hand, and looked into his benevolent, blue eyes.

(To be Continued)

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

The Causes and the Issues, in
Brief Form, From the Diplo-
matic Correspondence and
Speeches of Ministers

(By Sir Edward Cook)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Serbia, but involved even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Serbia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain, as Sir Edward Grey repeatedly stated, would have had no concern in the affair. But since, as we shall see, this dispute was bound to have ulterior consequences, it is necessary to understand what the dispute was about.

Serbia is a small, but very ancient, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula. It obtained considerable accession of territory as the result of the recent wars in the Balkans, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the war among the Balkan States themselves. The Serbian people are akin, in race and religion, to the Slavs, of which race Russia is the predominant power, and to which race also many of the subjects of Austria-Hungary belong. On June 28, 1914, "the crime at Sarajevo" was committed, namely, the murder of the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort in the capital of Bosnia. That province, once a part of the ancient Serbian kingdom, had fallen into the possession of the Turks; the administration of it had been given to Austria, by the Berlin Treaty after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878; and in 1908 Austria had annexed it. The Austrian government alleged (but has not proved) that the crime of Sarajevo was a culmination point in a "subversive movement" organized by the Serbian government "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." On July 23 the Austrian government addressed an ultimatum to Serbia. Austria had been "left a perfectly free hand" by Germany. It was admitted by Sir Edward Grey that "one naturally sympathized with many of the requirements of the ultimatum," and that "the murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Serbia quoted in the (Austrian) note aroused sympathy with Austria." Russia also admitted that "the demands were reasonable enough in some cases." But there were two features in the Austrian ultimatum which caused alarm and regret to those who desired to see the peace of Europe maintained. The first was the inclusion of a time-limit, so short (forty-eight hours) as to leave diplomacy little time to avert war. The second was that what Austria demanded within 48 hours was not a reply but the reply dictated by Austria. "I had never before seen," said Sir Edward, "one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character." The German foreign secretary "admitted that the Serbian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands."

Sir Edward Grey advised Serbia to go to the furthest possible point in meeting those demands, and similar advice was given to her by France and Russia. The Serbian government replied, within the appointed time, conceding the greater part of the Austrian demands. The conceded demands were of a very stringent character. The Serbian reply "involved," said Sir Edward Grey, "the greatest humiliation that he had ever seen a country undergo." Nevertheless, Austria refused to accept the reply, and declared war against Serbia July 28. The part of the Austrian demands which Serbia had felt unable to concede touched her very existence as an independent state,

and with regard to these matters she offered to submit them to The Hague Tribunal. The fact that Austria, while receiving satisfaction on the other points, had made the refusal of the latter points a casus belli raised suspicions of her ultimate intention. "The real question," said the Russian foreign minister, "was whether Austria was to crush Serbia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Serbia a free and independent state."

It had been recognized from the first that the case of Serbia could not be isolated. The aggression upon Serbia by Austria (with the previous consent of Germany) was bound to involve other powers.

The German government did indeed protest to Sir Edward Grey that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Serbia and Austria alone," but every body else knew that it could not be so, and the German government, as we shall see presently, seem to have known this also. The relations between Austria and Russia had already been strained by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aggression by Austria upon Serbia was certain to be regarded by Russia with the utmost alarm and indignation. During the Balkan crisis the Russian foreign minister "had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Serbia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Serbia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain."

"It must be obvious," said Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons July 27, "to any person who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and becomes one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict."

War between Russia and Austria, in a cause wherein Germany had supported the latter must involve Germany as her ally, and France would be drawn in as the ally of Russia. The action of Austria and Germany in the case of Serbia was thus likely to challenge a European war. England and France and Russia saw this. Italy the ally of Austria and Germany, saw it also. When the general war was breaking out, the Italian government, being asked to state its intentions, replied: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral."

"We were fully conscious," said the German government itself, "that a possible warlike procedure by Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies." "As far Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won for him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposals for averting war, and the British government "persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficent but unhappily frustrated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted that the Serbian government could not swallow," was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its time-limit. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding, "quite freely, that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Serbians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, having received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Serbia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, who had not direct interests in Serbia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg." "In the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening," "it would be very desirable," he said to the German ambassador, "to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna." France was favorable to this plan. So was Italy. Russia was "quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy." Having thus received assurances that, if only Germany agreed, his plan might be efficacious, Sir Edward Grey on July 26 formally invited the governments of France, Germany and Italy to instruct their several ambassadors to confer with him "for the

purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Serbian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards characterized as "in famous." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German chancellor: "The one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object, his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will. And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies—by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace. "I said to German ambassadors this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Austria and Serbia were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion. "The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Serbian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Serbia." If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Serbia provided they did not impair Serbian sovereignty and the integrity of Serbian territory. That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey. Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia.

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.) the King of England and his ministers made a last attempt to secure peace. The king telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In this the king first set out the text of a communication from the German government. The Tsar had previously requested the German emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued." The German government in its communication stated that the emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization. King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the whole world;" he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he proffered his good offices "to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned." The Tsar replied on the same day, "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my government declaring war."

(To be Continued).

"How did your car get smashed up that way?" asked the native.
"We were on pleasure bent," sobbed the truthful joyrider.—*Buffalo Express.*

"It takes a long, strong climb to reach success."
"Yes, and the only way to reach it is by keeping on the level."—*Horn Post.*

SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qualities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside, an excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world, tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucked one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

I hear our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rear-guard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rifle still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages set on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. I've been very hungry at times! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. I hope and expect things will look up, soon.

I hear the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were done awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later, I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under a heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Moas

fighting line, declare that the German infantry could not shoot "for nuts." It was the shrapnel and lyddite shells that did the damage. The accuracy of the enemy's artillery was marvellous, but the aeroplanes first of all flew at a great height over the Allies' entrenchments and hurled back with information regarding the range.

We of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took up a position facing a wood where the Germans were in strong force. As they emerged our boys met them with a raking rifle fire, which mowed them down. On they came again and again with the same devastating result. Their bullets came whistling around us, but we were indifferent, the marksmanship being very poor. The German infantry carry their rifles under their arms, the butts resting on their hips, and they fire as they march. As the enemy poured out en masse into the open it was like the exodus from the Celtic and Rangers Scottish Cup final! Man, if they were only three to one we could go through them easily, but when it comes to 10 to one strategy as well as bravery has to be considered.

A favorite position for the enemy to take up is behind masses of stocks of grain, where they are unseen. At night time they advance to new points of attack, and as soon as daylight breaks, their fusillade of heavy firing is renewed. Many of the Germans, when captured, present a pitiful spectacle, and frequently drop on their knees beseeching mercy. The British regiments, as they pass through the French and Belgian towns are everywhere received with marked hospitality, little children even rushing forward to kiss the hands of the soldiers.

Sir Robert Edgecumbe, of Newquay, has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant O. P. Edgecumbe, 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., serving on the staff of General Haking, in which the following passages occur:

For the last week or 10 days we have been fighting hard, and are now for one day resting. Altogether during five days and five nights I got six hours' sleep, and so am rather weary. However, bullets and a real enemy are a wonderful stimulant, and I feel as fit as anything. All our men are somewhat fatigued, but are very keen and full of fight.

My regiment has had a bad time, and I am dreadfully afraid they have been badly cut up, although I can as yet get no details. They were caught in a village by Germans in the houses, who had managed to get there by wearing our uniforms. Never again shall I respect the Germans. They have no code of honor, and there have been several cases of their wearing French and British uniforms, which is, of course, against the Geneva convention.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot," is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Farm Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member "averts" to the savage instinct of his primitive forefathers when he sees a bird with in shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the folds of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to Coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are finding new ways to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, of the Farm Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind. Any person who signs the club pledge:

"I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur

Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver, and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of \$250,000 for the king's capture.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DELUDED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by means of spreading false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases are being sent to the proper authorities, so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany, the nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abruptly and unexpectedly and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Social-

democrats have, just as well as the Alsacians and Polish in our boundaries, unanimously voted for the enormous sums deemed necessary, each and every one has taken up the arms, and now there are millions of good soldiers at our frontiers, eager to face the enemy wherever he may appear. The Russians, whose millions of soldiers were expected to flood over our eastern provinces, have cowardly fled wherever they met only a handful of German and Austrian soldiers, and it is safe to predict that our troops will continue to chase them as far as we choose, and whatever there exists of the Russian fleet will soon be doomed, or, if considered fit for the purpose, carry the German flag. And the French? We have permitted them to enter into Alsace, just as we allowed the Russians to pass over our frontier for a couple of miles—for the simple reason that the fact be established that they, not the Germans, were the aggressors in this disastrous international war. But in the meantime, we have proven that German valiance and courage is the same as 1870, and the Belgians, who have been badly advised that their country should be neutralized towards Germany, but open to British and French manoeuvres, have been shamefully deserted by their advisers and are now the first to feel the weight of German strategy. Liege, the strongest fortress built by French engineers, has been conquered by ordinary field troops at one assault, its strong forts have been reduced to cinders by our heavy guns, Brussels has been occupied and soon the last corner of Belgium will be in German possession, after which our invasion into France will be taken up with force with which even the combined French and British armies cannot rival.

"It is a pity that it has come so far, and the British people should, as it is too late, consider what is at stake. As far as we hear, British newspapers persistently belittle the German successes and continue to circulate news of German defeats which have never happened so far, and thus they betray their readers, delude them into the dangerous idea that Great Britain were invincible because of its splendid isolation at sea. Still, the vast British fleet has, as far as we know, up to this hour not dared to approach our coast, but prefers to do the safe business of piracy. I do not believe that our navy will follow this policy of apparent cowardness, but will before long visit the British coast and hunt the British vessels, and the result will be that the fiction of the British navy's supremacy will go to the dogs. "If I knew that this letter safely reached your hands, I will gladly continue to tell you what news our papers publish of the war, and should be much pleased if you would be kind enough to reciprocate."

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephones or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications. The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraph or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, whether by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishing to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of armed service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 860 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service. Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremest British reward for valor of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "Fortitudo."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by the great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

Tied Flags to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troops who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French government has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarities, to cut down the hitherto very generous rations allowed to German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the official reports of the barbarous conduct of the German armies.

"I'm all fagged out."
"What's the trouble?"
"I've been away for six weeks resting."—Detroit Free Press.

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's-in-the-Strand, have joined Lord Kitchener's Army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctively English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty men from Simpson's
Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?"
Try a bit of pudding, sir,
Yes, the cheddar's fair."

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you take it 'ot?"
"Ere's your Bell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!"

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose.
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britain's need!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part,
And you the waiting game?
—Herbert Kaufman.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Canning Factories Will Employ More Canadian Help

Industrial conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured assistance from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from these countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to \$164,181 and \$124,463, respectively—a total of almost \$300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance." Asked about the Czar's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

Grapes! Grapes!

I expect a shipment of choice Ontario Grapes to arrive on Friday next. Wholesalers say that these are positively the last Ontarios this season, so if you have missed them before put in your order now as they will go fast at

45c per Basket

Before you forget it, ring phone 86 or call and have your share reserved.

Yours for a square deal,

BOB STEVENS

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion

Whenever your system becomes run down, whether through sudden climatic changes, overwork or excesses of any kind, you leave yourself open to contract any contagious disease.

To build up this weakened condition there is nothing equal to Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion.

It is a real nerve-food tonic and quite different from the so-called "tonics" which re-act on the system and either have no real food value, or, if they have, are too unpleasant to take.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion is pleasant to take,—the hypophosphites in it tone the nerves—the Olive oil nourishes both nerves and blood.

This preparation is guaranteed to be absolutely free from alcohol or any dangerous or habit-forming drugs.

Sold here exclusively by this, the Rexall Store, at \$1.00 per bottle, also at over 7000 other Rexall Stores, the World's greatest Drug Stores, in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

H. W. CHAMBERS *The Rexall Store*

We guarantee this Remedy. If it fails to satisfy we will return your money.

Rugby News

The weather has been very favorable for threshing lately, most of the threshing will be finished by the end of this week. Grain in the district is splendid, reports are that some of our machines threshed at the rate of seven bushels to the minute. What's wrong with this district?

Don't forget the next Ladies Institute will be held at Mrs. R. Moon's on Thursday the 5th of November. Subject: "Friendship", by Miss Leiper.

Mr. Charles Brown has been visiting friends in Calgary.

Don't forget the dance at Rugby schoolhouse, on Friday night, November 6th.

Miss Nora Smith has collected the fine sum of \$55.00 for the Rugby Ladies Institute, for the benefit of The Red Cross.

Mr. H. H. Reimer, proprietor of the Elkton creamery, has started a pork packing plant. He has already erected a fine building for the said purpose and his many friends wish him every success in his new enterprise.

The Cameron Store

CLEARANCE SALE in progress at MAYTON, DURING NOVEMBER

A Tremendous Stock to be realized on

COMPETITION—Three Prizes allotted. Full particulars at store

Highest Prices Paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Live poultry must be fat, and dressed poultry must be dry picked.

Don't miss this opportunity—Money saved is money made.

J. H. CAMERON, Prop.

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AND OUR OWN PAPER—THE TWO TOGETHER—

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SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

NOTICE TO FARMERS

STRONG & DOWLER of Calgary, wish to announce to the Public of Didsbury and District that they have leased the Maple Leaf Flour Mill Elevator, and are now in a position to

Purchase Your Grain at Highest Prices Possible by the Load or Carload

B. E. SPINK, Manager

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Williams & Little beg to announce that they have purchased the stock of Jones Bros., Didsbury, and intend to conduct the business on a Cash Basis. Will carry a complete stock of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND GENT'S FURNISHINGS

which will be sold at the Best Cash Prices

All Phone Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention and Delivered C. O. D.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

Stores at Didsbury, Champion and Blackie

W. N. U. 1023

CAR OF APPLES JUST IN

A great number of Varieties to choose from

Apples are cheaper than they have been for years

If you have any worries buy a box of apples and sit by the side of your warm stove and eat to your hearts content. Its cheap medicine

BUY PURITY FLOUR. ITS THE BEST. ALWAYS LOTS ON HAND

A. G. STUDER

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET



"Oh! I Forgot!"

"So you did and if wife hadn't tied that string round your finger you wouldn't have the meat for dinner." Select what you want and we will send it right up.

A DAILY MEAT ORDER

would be a good idea. You wouldn't need the reminder on your finger then. Try it.

G. C. MORTIMER, Prop.

The Latest News

The Two Best Sources at a Bargain Rate

The Greatest War in History is now on, and never since printing was invented have there been such universal need and demand for the newspaper. We have made arrangements by which we can supply all the news of the wide world, all the news of the war, and all the local news within the limits of our own circulation, at a price that, from a bargain standpoint, leaves nothing to be desired.

We will supply our own paper and The Weekly Mail and Empire—the two together from now till January 1st, 1915, for 25 cents, or the two together from now till January 1st, 1916, for \$1.75. This liberal offer is good until we withdraw it, therefore, we suggest early subscription for greater value, and request that all orders be sent to the office of this paper.

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

S. L. TAUBE, the well known Optical Specialist of Calgary, will be at Chambers drug store on Thursday, November 12th. If there is anything wrong with your eyes make it a point to consult him as he is fully qualified to give you every satisfaction.

Don't forget to get a bag of Shaw's good onions at \$2 per 100 lb. bag while they last.

COAT FOUND—On the south road at the Gore, east of town, a brown and black fur coat. Owner can have same by identifying coat and paying for this advertisement.

APPLES at Shaw's grocery for \$1 per box while they last. Try them.—Shaw's Grocery opposite C. P. R. depot.

BLACK fur coat left at the office of Mr. G. B. Sexsmith. Owner can secure same by applying to Pioneer office and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—A widow lady wishes position as housekeeper. Apply Pioneer office.

WANTED—Hay, oatchop, pig and chicken feed, also potatoes. Apply giving prices. J. McKinnon, Crows Nest, B. C.

You cannot do better than to get your winter supply of apples and onions at Shaw's grocery now.

FOR SALE—One good second hand heater; one set double driving harness, nearly new; one 8 ft. show case. J. V. Bercht.

S. L. TAUBE of the Taube Optical Co., Calgary, will be at Chambers drug store on Thursday, November 12th., and will be glad to have all those having defective vision call and consult him. Mr. Taube has had over 43 years of experience in optical work and is fully qualified to give your eyes the necessary attention.

The Farmers Harness Store

Will exchange some Harness and Harness Sundries for Cattle or Hogs. For particulars write or phone E. B. Shantz, Carstairs.

MEATS! MEATS! MEATS!

A full supply of

FRESH and CURED MEATS

ALWAYS ON HAND

We pay highest market prices for Hides and Poultry

All orders delivered promptly. ~~Cash or Produce~~

A. CEASER

Located in Jones Bros. Store.

Another Car of APPLES, ONIONS, CELERY, POTATOES, CARROTS, AND PARSNIPS

will be on sale at

THE OLD JACKSON BLOCK, SHORTLY

Leave your order with W. BURRELL, in the same building PRICES PEASONABLE

EYE SIGHT

YOUR EYES

will appreciate the ease and comfort derived from wearing "proper fitting glasses." If you have not had your "eyes" attended to,

WHY PUT IT OFF?

Our Representative will be

At Chambers Drug Store, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th

Make it a point to Consult him

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED

THE TAUBE OPTICAL COMPANY

132, Eighth Avenue East, CALGARY, Alberta

Established 1871

Long Distance Phone 2684

A New Disaster

Small newsboy to gullible looking lady. Awful disaster to the Kaiser, mum! G.I.L. What is it, little boy? Newsle—Got ter drink out of 'is saucer 'cos 'is sent all 'is mugs to the war.

SNAP

For sale—Team of horses, geldings, in good condition, with double set of harness; new set sleighs, doubletrees, logging chains, two wood racks, number of other articles. All at a bargain for cash. Apply to Victoria Schuss, Elkton P. O., Alberta.

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Hazel Crowe, who is teaching near Crossfield, spent the week end with her parents in town.

Mr. Jess Eby of Crandall, Man., has been visiting his sisters, Mrs. E. Morrison and Mrs. Noah Good, for a few days.

Miss Bauer wishes to announce she will sell all timmed hats at half price. Call and see them before they get picked over. Miss Bauer, Milliner, next door to Nixon's jewelry store.

Principal Howard of the High School, Dave Whiteside, and Misses Dolly Stark, Huldah Wiegand and Anna Martin were guests at the Calary Normal School concert and dance on Saturday evening last.

Services in the English church next Sunday as follows: 11 a.m., Holy Baptism will be administered. Holy Communion will be celebrated, (subject: "Holy Baptism"). 7.30 p. m., Evensong and sermon, (Subject "Holy Communion"). Rev. A. C. Tate.

We wish to correct a statement which appeared in the local column of the Pioneer last week, to the effect that Mr. John Sick of Sterlingville had threshed 110 bushels of oats to the acre of which he had 100 acres sown. This should have been only 60 bushels to the acre, and Mr. Sick states that he is very thankful for that amount.

On page four of this issue is the commencement of a clear and concise article dealing with the reasons why Britain is at war, by Sir Edward Cook. Every person should read this article and get a clear understanding of the whole lamentable situation which is reviewed from the beginning. Read page four.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. James Eubank on Thursday, November 12th, at 2 p.m. Subject for discussion, "Shall the Institute take care of the cemetery." A paper will be read by Mrs. J. C. Riner, entitled "One's Duty to their Neighbor." All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

The cause of the lights going out on Monday evening last, about 6.30 o'clock, and leaving the town in darkness, except for the moonlight, can be attributed to the overheating of a box on the large generator. Although the damage could not be repaired that night, it was however, soon fixed up the next morning and was again in perfect working order on Tuesday night. The way in which a large number of people made a rush for candles and coaloil was not slow

Giving Up Business

As I am giving up the store business at Westcott I intend selling out my entire stock at greatly reduced prices, commencing on Wednesday, October 21st. All goods will be sold for cash or trade only. All accounts owing me must be settled for on or before December 1st, 1914.

Thanking all my customers for their former patronage, I am yours etc., W. Wilson, Post Office Store, Westcott